

46294. MERRILLIA CALOXYLON (Ridley) Swingle. Rutaceæ.

(Murraya caloxylon Ridley.)

Katinga.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. E. D. Merrill. Received June 25, 1918.

"A short time ago I received two fruits of this species from Mr. Burkill in Singapore. I am sending you seeds from one of these fruits and I trust that they may reach you in a viable condition." (Merrill.)

A medium-sized tree with pale flaky bark, native to Siam. The compound leaves are made up of 13 oblanceolate leaflets on a winged rachis. The pale yellowish green flowers are followed by yellow citronlike fruits, 4 inches in diameter, with a thick skin and green, tasteless flesh. The tree is known as the *katinga* and is famous in the Malay region for its beautiful wood, which is of a light-yellow color with dark-brown streaks. It is fairly hard and takes a good polish. (Adapted from the *Journal of the States Branch, Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. 50, p. 113.)

46295. ELEUSINE CORACANA (L.) Gaertn. Poaceæ. Ragi millet.

From Beira, Mozambique. Presented by Mr. William Humphreys, acting director of agriculture. Received June 25, 1918.

"Ragi millet is the only variety grown in this territory. It is grown only by natives for food purposes and, with the exception of pearl millet (*Pennisetum glaucum*), is practically the only millet grown here." (Humphreys.)

46296. CHENOPODIUM AMBROSIODES L. Chenopodiaceæ.

From Rio Grande, Brazil. Purchased from Mr. Samuel T. Lee, American consul. Received June 28, 1918.

Known in Brazil as "herva de Santa Maria" or "Mastruz." A viscid-glandular, rank-smelling, perennial herb, native to tropical America, but widely naturalized and growing abundantly in North America, especially in the eastern United States, as a coarse weed of the roadside and waste places. Its medicinal importance is due to the volatile oil which it contains. A very active anthelmintic is obtained when the bruised fruit or the expressed juice of the plant is used. It is frequently employed for the expulsion of lumbricoid worms, especially in children. (Adapted from *The National Dispensatory*, p. 402.)

See S. P. I. No. 45610 for previous introduction.

46297. ELAEIS GUINEENSIS Jacq. Phœnicaceæ. Oil palm.

From Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by Dr. P. J. S. Cramer, chief, Division of Plant Breeding, Department of Agriculture. Received June 28, 1918.

"We received this variety from the Belgian Kongo in 1914 under the name of *Nsombo B*. The imported seeds were taken from one seed bearer. The plants grown from these seeds were planted in May, 1915, on a rubber estate, where no other oil palms were near, so that they could only fertilize each other. They are now commencing to bear fruit. We can not yet determine the value of the new variety from a commercial point of view." (Cramer.)

46298. CAREX PENDULA Huds. Cyperaceæ.**Sedge.**

(C. maxima Scop.)

Grown at the Plant Introduction Field Station, Chico, Calif., from seed received from Dr. A. Robertson Proschowsky, Nice, France. Numbered for convenience in recording distribution.